

United States History II Pacing Guide of Our Objectives

I. Course Introduction, Historiography

II. Westward Expansion

Illustrate the impact of Manifest Destiny on the economic and technological development of the post-Civil War West, including mining, the cattle industry, and the transcontinental railroad.

Compare the changing role of the American farmer, including establishment of the Granger movement and the Populist Party and agrarian rebellion over currency issues.

Evaluate the Dawes Act for its effect on tribal identity, land ownership, and assimilation of American Indians.

Explain the impact of the Populist movement on the role of the federal government in American society.

III. Industrialization: The Gilded Age

Interpret the impact of change from workshop to factory on workers' lives, including The New Industrial Age from 1870 to 1900, the American Federation of Labor of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), the Pullman Strike, the Haymarket Square Riot, and impact of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, A. Philip Randolph, and Thomas Alva Edison.

Compare population percentages, motives, and settlement patterns of immigrants from Asia, Europe, and including Chinese Exclusion Act regarding immigration quotas.

Interpret the impact of the New Industrial Age on life in urban areas, including working and living conditions, the Labor Union movement, "New Immigrants," Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Industrial Workers of the World, the Pullman Strike and the Haymarket Square Riot, Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, Jane Addams and the Social Gospel.

Analyze the effects of laissez-faire economics on business practices in the United States and their effects, including: John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, JPMorgan, Bessemer Process, horizontal and vertical immigration, and Sherman Anti-trust Act. Trace the evolution from the power of the political machines to Civil Service reform, including Spoils/patronage system, Tweed Ring, Thomas Nast, and Pendleton Civil Service Act

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IV. Progressive Movement: Evaluate causes, goals, and outcomes of the Progressive Movement.

Assess the impact of media on public opinion during the Progressive Movement, including: Upton Sinclair, Jacob A. Riis, and Ida M. Tarbell, women's suffrage and Temperance Movement.

Trace the development of political, social, and cultural movements and subsequent reforms, including: Jim Crow laws, Plessy vs. Ferguson, women's suffrage, temperance movement, Niagara movement, public education, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Marcus Garvey. Compare and contrast presidential domestic policies, including: Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, Trustbusting, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, Federal Reserve, Conservation, the Hepburn Act, and the Federal Trade Commission.

Trace national legislation resulting from and affecting the Progressive Movement, including: the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act.

V. Imperialism/ World War I: Assess the domestic and foreign developments that contributed to the emergence of the U.S. as a world power in the 20th century.

Investigate causes of the Spanish-American War, including yellow journalism, the sinking of the Battleship USS *Maine*, and economic interest in Cuba.

Evaluate the role of the Rough Riders on the iconic status of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Analyze consequences of the Spanish-American War, including: The Treaty of Paris of 1898, insurgency in the Philippines, and territorial expansion in the Pacific and the Caribbean.

Trace the involvement of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands for economic and Imperialistic interests.

Evaluate the role of the Open-Door policy and Roosevelt Corollary on American's expanded economic and geographic interests.

Compare the executive leadership represented by William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy.

Evaluate the factors that led to US involvement in World War I.

Investigate controversies over the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen points, and the League of Nations.

VI. 1920s: Debate the impact of social changes and the conflict between traditionalism and modernism in the 1920s.

Debate radio, cinema, and print media for the impact on the creation of mass culture.

Analyze works of major American artists and writers, including: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Langston Hughes, and H.L. Mencken, to characterize the era of the 1920s.

Determine the relationship between technological innovations and the creation of increased leisure time.

Assess effects of overproduction, stock market speculation, and restrictive monetary policies on the pending economic crisis.

Compare and contrast the impact of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act on the global economy and the resulting worldwide depression.

Analyze the impact of the changes in the 1920s on the economy, society, and culture, including: mass production, the role of credit, the effect of radio in creating a mass culture, and the cultural changes exemplified by the Harlem Renaissance.

Debate the causes and effects of the social change and conflict between traditional and modern culture that took place during the 1920s, including the role of women, the Red Scare, immigration quotas, Prohibition, and the Scopes trial.

Examine notable authors of the 1920s, including: John Steinbeck, William Faulkner, and Zora Neale Hurston.

Analyze the Great Depression for its impact on the American family, including: Bonus Army, Hoovervilles, Dust Bowl, Dorothea Lange. Investigate conditions created by the Dust Bowl for their impact on migration patterns during the Great Depression

VII. Great Depression/New Deal: Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression and New Deal.

Compare the causes of the Great Depression, including the uneven distribution of wealth; rampant stock market speculation; the collapse of the farm economy; policies of the federal government and the Federal Reserve System; overproduction of industry; and the impact of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.

Investigate how President Hoover's initial conservative response to the Great Depression failed.

Analyze President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal as a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression, including the effectiveness of New Deal programs in relieving suffering, achieving economic recovery, and promoting organized labor.

Evaluate the impact of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the presidency and the New Deal's impact on the expansion of federal power.

XIII. World War II at Home: Examine the nation's role in World War II and the impacts on domestic affairs.

Explain the isolationist debate as it evolved from the 1920s to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent change in United States' foreign policy.

Examine roles of significant World War II leaders, including: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and George S. Patton.

Describe military strategies of World War II, including: blitzkrieg, island-hopping, and amphibious landings.

Analyze war crimes committed during World War II, including: The Holocaust, the Bataan Death March, the Nuremberg Trials, including: the post-war Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Genocide Convention.

Analyze the reasons for and results of dropping atomic bombs on Japan.

Describe the mobilization of various industries to meet war needs.

Explain how the US expanded the US military through the use of selective service.

Trace the way in which the US government took control of the economy through rationing, price controls, limitations on labor unions, the sale of bonds and wage controls.

Identify ways in which the roles of women and minorities changed during the war.

Summarize the discrimination the Japanese American faced during WW II. Include the *Korematsu v. US* Supreme Court case.

IX. Post WW II to 1960s: Assess changes in the United States including the national impact on national security, individual freedoms, and changing culture.

Distinguish between cold war and a conventional war.

Locate areas of conflict during the Cold War from 1945 to 1960, including East and West German, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Korea, and China.

Analyze the breakdown of relations between the US and USSR after WW II.

Identify and explain the steps the US took to contain communism during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations.

Describe how the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan deepened the tensions between the US and USSR.

Identify the importance of the following on cold war tensions, including: Berlin Blockade, Berlin Airlift, NATO, Warsaw Pact, and Iron Curtain.

Evaluate the role, function, and purpose of the United Nations (UN).

Examine United States reaction to Communist takeover in China.

Summarize the Korean War and its impact on the Cold War.

Describe US government efforts to control the spread of communism within the US and its impact on individual freedoms.

Discuss the role of the space race in the Cold War taking into account Sputnik, U-2 Incident, and NASA.

X. Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon: Demonstrate an understanding of domestic and international issues of each administration

Analyze the domestic policies and events during the presidencies of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, including: The New Frontier, Great Society, “the silent majority,” the anti-war and counter-cultural movements, the Watergate scandal, including the Supreme Court case, U.S. v. Nixon.

Debate the reasons for the nation’s changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.

Cite and analyze the impact of other minority groups to those of the Civil Rights Movement led predominately by African Americans, including: AIM, UFW, American Disabilities Act.

Describe the changing roles of women in society as reflected in the entry of more women into the labor force and the changing family structure, including Equal Pay Act.

Analyze the impact of the environmental movement and the development of environmental protection laws.

Explain how the federal, state, and local governments have responded to demographic and social changes, including: population shifts to the suburbs, racial concentrations in the cities, Rustbelt-to-Sunbelt migration, international migration, decline of family farms, increases in out-of-wedlock births, and drug abuse.

XI. Civil Rights Movement: Evaluate the impact of the Civil Rights Movement on social and political change in the United States

Explain the importance of President Truman’s order to integrate the U.S. military and the federal government.

Trace the federal government’s involvement in the modern Civil Rights Movement, including: the abolition of the poll tax, the nationalization of state militias, *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Explain contributions of individuals and groups to the modern Civil Rights Movement, including: Martin Luther King, Jr., James Meredith, Medgar Evers, Thurgood Marshall, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SNCC), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the civil rights foot soldiers.

Describe the development of a Black Power movement, including: the change in focus of the SNCC, the rise of Malcolm X, and Stokely Carmichael and the Black Panther movement.

Describe the significance of Martin Luther King Jr.’s *Letter from a Birmingham Jail* and his *I Have a Dream* speech.

Describe the accomplishments of the modern civil rights movement, including: the growth of the African American middle class, increased political power, and declining rates of African American poverty.

XII. Explain the reaction to Carter's Administration and emergence of the Conservative movement and its impact on domestic and international issues from 1974 to 1992.

Appraise the influence of the conservative movement on social, economic and environmental issues from 1974 to 1992, including Moral Majority, Roe vs. Wade, Bakke Case, Love Canal, Three Mile Island, Reaganomics, PATCO, etc.

Analyze Reagan's and Bush's pro-active international policies, including: Invasion of Granada, Iran-Contra, SDI, End of the Cold War, invasion of Panama, and Persian Gulf War.

XIII. 1992 to Present: Explain key domestic issues as well as America's role in the changing world from 1992 to present.

Examine the Contract with America, Impeachment Trial of William "Bill" Clinton, Eminent Domain issues, No Child Left Behind, and Hurricane Katrina.

Describe global trade agreements, terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, Operation Iraqi Freedom and the War in Afghanistan, and the Patriot Act, global terrorism, global climate concerns, immigration, national debt and technological trends.

Discuss the Election of 2008 and Barack Obama as the first African-American President, Affordable Care Act of 2010, domestic and global terrorism, global climate concerns, immigration

Discuss the unconventional Election of 2016 and the advent of Donald Trump.